THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Fish Food for Farmers.

The introduction of German carp into the United States, a fish that will thrive and grow fat and savory on decaying vegetation, is a progressive step toward utilizing the millions of small water tracts that disfigure the farms of the country. It is a rare exception when a hundred-acre farm has not a pond, or a pool, where fish culture can be made to flourish, if not with the beauty, with more than the value of the harvest acre.

Fresh fish for breakfast is a great rarity upon a farmer's table. This is the more strange when we consider that many of our most fertile farms, especially those east of the Allegheny belt, lie along the great water courses, or are furrowed by streams that will yield a bountiful supply of coarse, but good fish food.

Fish-culture, by its rapid, economic progress during the last decade, has placed at the will of the farmer a means of providing for his daily needs which ranks in importance with the raising of ordinary farm products for home consumption. Why the farmer has not found this out long ago it is easy to explain. The pursuit of fish-culture has been almost exclusively confined to those who may be classed, without offense, as professional fish-culturists. These gentlemen have made fish-culture an art, from a knowledge of which, the farmer, with his acres of water area, all ready for the seed, has been debarred. Yet all these years fish-raising, for domestic use, has remained one of the simplest problems that ever a farmer was called upon to solve.

Given a pond, a few fish, a shovel, a few hours' labor, with twelve months of patient waiting, and you have your crop, which, with care, will become an annual one, without the use of plow, harrow or seed bag. Take the carp as an illustration. If you have a natural pond, covering at least half an acre, with an outlet and inlet, its greatest depth at least eight feet, with a shelving margin, you have your fish farm. Send to the fish commission of your State for a supply of carp, which will be furnished to you free of cost, except that of transportation. Place them in your pond, feeding, if needed, with the scraps from the kitchen, or better still, with the curd of sour milk. In twelve months there will be a crop ready for table use.

Fish, like cereals, must have protection. Before planting the carp, see that the pond is cleared of all other kinds of fish, and of frogs, both of which will soon eat up the young fish, as well as the spawn of the larger ones. The young fish have other enemies, such as the kingfisher, the blue heron, ducks, water rats, etc., against which they will need protection.

Put no other fish in the pond with carp, but if you crave a varied fish diet, and have another natural pond, or the chance of making one, put a few dozen catfish or bullheads in it. This fish protects its young, and increases with great rapidity. In a separate pond may be planted the large-mouth black bass, or the yellow perch may be raised. All of the above named fish will live and thrive in ponds with a muddy bottom, and their growth in size and numbers will be dependent upon the food and fresh water supply. The carp is a vegetable feeder, and will require little food so long as the pond is well filled with aquatic plants. The other fish feed on minnows, frogs, the larvæ of water insects, fresh-water crustacea, and such other animal food as comes within the reach of their rapacious jaws. By the judicious culture of a small frog preserve, sufficient food for the black bass can be raised with a surplus of delicious frog legs for private consumption.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

In fat animals seventy-five to eighty-five per cent. of the total ash constituents are found in the bones.

Now is is the time to feed charcoal to turkeys. Mixed with their soft food it assists in the fattening process.

Don't forget for a minute that honey put up in the best shape will bring the higest price, and find the most ready sale.

A carp two inches long was put into a pond two years ago at Gibson, Ga. Recently it was caught and found to weigh thirteen pounds.

Spent hops, if properly dried, are said to be an excellent and healthy substitute for feather downs in bedding. They have been used for that purpose many years.

A large fowl will make more meat than a small one, but requires a longer period in which to mature. Early maturity in hens is of more importance than size or weight of carcass.

Vegetables, like grain, seem to pass through a sweating process when placed in a heap, which guides them in large quantities to be careful of the temperature of the cellars and storehouses in which they are kept. They need not only a temperature suitable, but also more or less ventilation in the heap.

If you haven't got your manure all out yet you can topdress in the winter or spring, spreading evenly from a sleigh or wagon, so that the entire surface of the land gets the strength, as the rains and the melting snow wash it out before the brush, drag or harrow, at the opening of the season, can be used.

J. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., carefully collected the castings of worms daily for one season over a given area, and they measured nearly a quart to the square foot, or enough to raise the surface of the land half an inch. He also, by experiment, shows that an acre of land may contain six tons of worms.

A bin for keeping potatoes may be made of narrow strips, with a space between them, and having legs to raise it above the cellar bottom. It may be made of any desired length and cross-boards may be put in to separate varieties, if preferred. An arrangement of this kind will prevent injury from dampness and provide thorough ventilation.

Don't whitewash the bark upon the bodies of fruit and ornamental trees. We are at a loss to know for what purpose some persons thus coat the bark of fruit and shade trees about their premises, unless it is to make them look nice. It certainly does them more harm than good, as it serves to obstruct the respiratory organs, and in a measure prevents a thrifty growth.

The female moths of the canker worm cannot fly, but as they hatch out in warm days at the beginning of spring, they crawl up the bodies of apple trees to deposit their eggs. Hence it is of no use setting traps for them to fly into; but a band around a tree filled with tar or printers' ink will stop their progress, and with some watchfulness they may be easily destroyed.

Kainit, or German potash salts contains about twenty-five per cent. of sulphate of potash, fourteen per cent. of sulphate of magnesia, twelve per cent. of chloride of magnesia, thirty-three per cent. of common salt, fifteen per cent. of moisture and slight traces of other minerals. The amount of pure potash contained in it is about twelve per cent. From 200 to 400 pounds is a fair application for an acre of land.

The *New Hampshire Mirror and Farmer* recommends that fine salt be sifted over cattle from head to tail about this time, and again later in the season, as a remedy against lice. About a pint to each animal is sufficient. A correspondent who tried the remedy selected a few animals for experiment with the salt, and omitted its use on others, and the result was that those that were salted were free of lice, while those not so treated were lousy.

Purslane and chickweed are, by common consent, put down as the worst weeds in the garden. Many a man fights them his life long, and leaves his garden more thickly populated with these enemies than when he gathered his first crop. They have their economic uses, especially purslane, which is excellent food for pigs and chickens when confined in pens, and is not to be despised as a dish of greens with boiled ham. But the chief value of these vegetable pests is as a sign of bad husbandry.

Field mice may ruin a whole orchard in a single winter by gnawing the tender bark from the trunks of the fruit and other trees. The greatest destruction is done while the earth is covered with a heavy fall of snow. At this time the mice burrow from tree to tree and forage at their free will under cover of the snow. So soon as the storm is over the snow should be tramped down around each tree to shut off the mice. Rabbits may be kept from the trees by smearing the bark with blood or rubbing the trunks with refuse meat.

Recipes.

PUDDING SAUCE.—Take two cups of white sugar, a lump of butter the size of an egg, one well-beaten egg. Stir these together, then add a teacupful of boiling water; put it in a saucepan until it thickens; do not let it boil; flavor with lemon or vanilla.

A NICE WAY TO BAKE EGGS.—Butter a pudding dish and break the eggs carefully, put in as many as will cover the bottom nicely, lay a bit of butter on the top of each egg, sprinkle over them salt and pepper lightly and bake in a quick oven; cut them apart with a knife before lifting.

MASHED POTATOES.—Boil some potatoes and pass them through a coarse hair sieve. Put them into a saucepan with a good lump of butter, and salt to taste; add a little milk, and work them well with a spoon on a slow fire for some minutes, adding small quantities of milk as they get dry.

SWEET-POTATO CAKE.—Sweet-potato cake is not only an appetizing dish but this is an excellent way to use up left-over potatoes: Mash a half a pound of them, after removing the skin, when entirely free from lumps, mix with them about three ounces of flour, salt and pepper to taste, a good lump of butter, and warm milk enough to make a nice dough, about like biscuit dough. Roll this out on the kneading board, and cut out a cake the size of your baking tin; butter the tin well, and scatter a little flour over it; then lay the cake in; when you think it is nearly done, turn it over. If the bottom of the oven is very hot, put a grate under the baking tin to prevent the cake getting too much browned. The danger of burning is lessened if, instead of one cake, you cut the dough in biscuit-shaped cakes about two inches thick. If covered while baking the cakes will be more moist. These cakes can be made of other potatoes as well as of the sweet ones.

Household Hints.

Dried bark of sassafras root put around dried fruit will protect it from worms.

Slightly dingy furniture may be made to look like new by applying a coat of pure oil.

To remove oils and varnish from silk fabrics use benzine, ether and soap very cautiously.

Raw starch, applied with a little water, as a paste, will generally remove all stains from bedticking.

Silver in constant use is kept nice and bright by washing it every day in warm soapsuds and drying it with old linen.

To clean a carpet nicely, wet papers and wring them out well and scatter about the floor; sweep thoroughly, going over the carpet several times; then mop the carpet as you would an oil-cloth with a slightly damp cloth and it will look as bright and nice as new. It is well to do this every weekly sweeping day.

To clean finely-polished furniture take a bowl half full of tepid water, a little fine toilet soap and a tablespoonful of sweet oil. Apply with a piece of old flannel, rubbing vigorously; then take a piece of old soft fine cotton and rub thoroughly with it and repeat the process until all the liquid application has been removed.

Bridal Processions in the East.

These processions are often of great splendor. In Canton we met two in one day. The first was headed by poles and banners carried by men, over whose common dress scarlet cloaks had been flung; some gilt chairs followed, sedan chairs with open sides and in some of them the presents of the bride, and other men with scarlet cloaks brought up the rear. The second was on a scale of great magnificence, quite blocking the street through which it passed and detaining us for nearly twenty minutes. Here there were bands of musicians playing on curious Eastern instruments; the men in scarlet cloaks as before, probably two hundred of them; then there were about fifty bearers of tablets, and bannermen, and a vast number of huge gilded chairs filled with sweetmeats and other presents; the bride in a wonderfully elaborate and gilded chair that was closed in with wood all round so that she was invisible, ending the procession, in which I noticed that the men carried lanterns already lighted; for, although it was only afternoon, the party made a large detour to show themselves in the principal streets, always timing their arrival to be at night.

Another day I saw the chairs and the scarlet-mantled men gathered in such abundance round the bride's house that they flowed into all the neighboring streets, and the crowd was so great it needed two detachments of police to keep order. In this instance the bride was setting out though it was not 12 o'clock; and the journey made it so long, and the rigor with which the veiled bride, in a dress stiff with gold and jewels, is kept shut in the wooden box is so great that it has happened when the so-called chair was opened at the bridegroom's door the bride was dead. In India the procession is also timed to arrive at night, and there are musicians, dancing girls and fireworks; and families, no matter how parsimonious, will spend upon the show with a lavish hand, even up to ten and twenty thousand pounds. There the procession starts from the bride's house in the evening, but the bridegroom's share in it arrives at the house during the day. We sometimes saw three or four processions together; the bridegroom looking little more than a child, and riding; the bride in a palanquin; the presents borne on trays, and sometimes large and curious pasteboard figures were carried as at a carnival.—*Good Words.*

A Royal Hair-Cut.

In 1859 Queen Victoria sent her oldest boy, the Prince of Wales and heir-apparent to the English throne, on a trip to the United States. He was only nineteen years old, and some of the most distinguished men of Great Britain were commissioned to accompany their young and royal master. During his stay in this country the prince honored Cincinnati with his gracious presence, and lingered here for an entire week. He had a suite of rooms at the Burnet house, where the would-be great men and lovely ladies flocked in large numbers to grasp the royal hand and gain a smile from his supreme Johnny Bullship. He was feted and petted in a most absurd manner, and even his aristocratic stomach at times rebelled against the absurd deference paid to his name and rank.

While here, Mr. Wales concluded to have his royal tresses cut, and extensive preparations were made for the event. The Burnet house parlor were set apart for the ordeal, and a number of fashionable ladies begged the privilege of seeing the dear heir get his hair trimmed, and about twenty pretty girls were graciously permitted to witness the remarkable act. Mr. Louis Kaps, the barber at McMillan and Gilbert avenue, Walnut Hills, was present on that occasion. He was an apprentice to Mr. Hasse, the tonsorial artist engaged, and carried the tools with which to operate on the prince's head. Every thing, scissors, cup and soap, were new. The operation began and the precious locks fell under the sharp scissors. An enterprising young man from Newport was there with glass blowers. He would gather up the hair as it dropped to the floor, and after putting it in the glass would sell it to the dear, romantic girls. The prince enjoyed the occasion hugely. He talked glibly in German to the barber, and occasionally made glad the palpitating hearts of the fair damsels by speaking a few words in his own native English with them. Mr. Kaps says that his majesty made sport of the American women in the Teutonic tongue, and said that he was treated with more adoration and reverence here than in his own country. At last the hair-cutting was finished and Mr. Hasse received $10 for his job. How many ladies are there in Cincinnati who have locks of the Prince of Wales' hair?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Death from cold may be simulated for a longer time than is usually supposed in the case of the higher animals. Rabbits were shaved by MM. Richet and Rondeau, and inclosed in flexible tubes through which there was a flow of salt water, cooled to seven degrees C. until breathing, and the action of the heart ceased. After suffering these mammals to remain in that condition for half an hour vital functions were restored.

ANOTHER PROPHET.

Remarkable Events to Occur in 1883 and 1884.

The New York *Herald* says: There have been from time to time, and in various localities, numerous individuals claiming to rival the famous, if not fabulous, Mother Shipton in her prognostications of evil. Zadkiel and Raphael have "gone to the bourn," etc., but there remains another, who thinks he can discount Venner, Devoe, "Old Prob" or any other prophet, named or not named. He is James M. Swormstedt, of Cincinnati, who says his only motive in the matter is "that my fellow mortals may be led to escape these great judgments." His lucubrations are as follows:

FINANCIAL PANIC.

A great financial panic will sweep like wildfire over the United States some time in 1883, which will prostrate all industries, paralyze all business and throw out of employment every man, woman and child in the country.

COMMUNISTIC WAR.

The condition of the working classes will become so desperate that they will rise up like a flood and sweep away both Church and State and fill the land with violence.

A GREAT WHIRLWIND.

Satan, in afflicting the world like he did Job, will next bring the great whirlwind of Jeremiah, xxv., 32, which will slay "from one end of the earth even to the other end of the earth." Joel, ii., 1-11 contains some dreadful particulars of this destructive whirlwind.

SEVEN GREAT COMETS.

Satan will soon wheel a fleet of seven great comets into line. One will plunge into the sun, producing a great outburst of solar light and heat. The moon will be as light as the sun and the light of the sun will be increased sevenfold. The other six will affect the rivers, the sea, the earth and the air.

SNOW, HAIL, FLOODS AND FIRE.

Tremendous snowfalls, hailstones of enormous size, awful floods and flaming fire will come to complete the dark picture.

EARTHQUAKES.

There will be great earthquakes in divers places. The most dreadful and destructive one of all will be in the last part of 1884.

THE SILVER LINING TO THE DARK CLOUD.

As the Lord restored double to Job so will he to our land. It will arise Phœnix-like from its ruins and in the latter part of 1888 will be made like the Garden of Eden.

THE MILLENNIUM.

The millennium, or reign of Christ, will begin in the United States forty years before the rest of the world is made new by the good King.

BLESSINGS.

Free homes, free supplies and everlasting life will be given to all who will believe in this good King and flee to this place of refuge from the persecutions of Satan and the future Antichrist whom he is to set up over the revived Roman empire.

HOW TO ESCAPE THE TIME OF TROUBLE.

The Lord is to form a vast camp around the great pyramid of Egypt and at the sounding of a great trumpet the angels are to gather his elect there from one end of heaven to the other (see Joel, ii., 11; Isaiah, xix., 19; Psalms, xxvii., 5.) All who will turn to God with their whole heart and love the appearing of Christ will be supernaturally protected there until the time of trouble is over, that is from the autumn of 1883 to the spring of 1885. After that a new set of events open up which are too long to recount just now.

Pollution of the Air.

A recent writer in *Nature* called attention to the pollution of the air by the burning of coal, and calculated that in the year 1900 all animal life would cease on the globe, from the amount of carbonic dioxide thus produced. But another correspondent points out that most of this gas is washed out of the air by rain. There were, however, some products of combustion, or rather of incomplete combustion, as hydrogen and the hydrocarbons, which are not removed by the rain. Of these unburned gases it is estimated that 100,000,000 tons have escaped into the air during the last thirty years. What will be the result of this accumulation? According to Professor Tyndall's researches, hydrogen, marsh gas and ethylene have the property in a very high degree of absorbing and radiating heat, and so much so that a very small proportion, of only say one-thousandth part, had very great effect. From this we may conclude that the increasing pollution of the atmosphere will have a marked influence on the climate of the world. The mountainous regions will be colder, the Arctic regions will be colder, the tropics will be warmer, and throughout the world the nights will be colder and the days warmer. In the temperate zone winter will be colder, and generally differences will be greater, winds, storms, rainfall greater.

Adam Seven Feet High.

Dr. Wild, of Toronto, announces that Adam was seven feet high. His reason for this conclusion is that the first man was perfect and seven is a perfect number. "Three is the Trinity number and stands for the Creator; four stands for the world; thus seven includes the Creator and the created. Seven means completion. There are seven virtues that make a perfect man—virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness and charity.

A rich deposit of copper ore has been struck in the heart of the city of Roanoke, Va.

UNCLE SAM'S RECRUITS.

How Men Are Selected for the Army and Navy Service—Physical and Mental Requirements for Enlistment.

In Philadelphia there are two recruiting offices for the United States army—one for infantry and artillery and the other for cavalry. The former is in charge of Captain Parker, of the Third Infantry. He is assisted by a lance sergeant and four privates; picked men, from David's Island, New York harbor. Men who wish to enlist in either of these branches apply to the captain, by whom they are examined as to their fitness for the service, the physical examination being made by a private physician in the absence of an army surgeon. The requirements are that the recruit shall be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years, not less than five feet four inches high, weight not less than 120 and not more than 190 pounds, and of good character, the term of service being five years. The rate of pay is $13 a month, with an addition of $1 a month for three years' service, $2 a month for four years's service, and $3 a month for five years' service, to all men enlisting when discharged, after having served honorably. When enlisted the recruits are forwarded to David's Island, and from thence drafted to regiments as they may be needed.

The requirements of the service are so exacting that but one man out of every four or five passes the examination. He may be physically qualified, but lacking in intelligence or character, or he may have all the necessary requisites except first-class health. Many persons of most excellent character and intellectual abilities are rejected on account of some slight physical defect. But few colored soldiers are taken now and they must be of the best class and able to read and write.

Captain Parker said that the men of the army to-day probably stand higher as to character and physical condition than those of any other army in the world. "The day has gone past when the army was a place of refuge for drunkards and loafers. The standard is so high now that these people very rarely succeed in getting into the ranks. The desertions during the past few years have been large, but are of the class who enlisted with an idea that they could drink rum and have a jolly good time. They found that the moral of the men was better than they had expected and that they were frowned down, consequently they ran away. Of course there are other causes, but this is the main one. There are many worse positions in which a single man can be than in the army. His pay is so much pocket-money if he wishes to spend it, for he is given everything except tobacco and that is sold to him at wholesale price. A man may leave all or any portion of his money with the paymaster and the government allows interest on it. The penalty for desertion in time of peace is dishonorable discharge, loss of all pay and allowances and confinement in the military prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, for from two to four years. At this prison now all the shoes for the army are made.

The man who wishes to enlist for the cavalry must not be less than five feet four inches nor more than five feet ten inches high and weigh not more than 165 pounds. The pay is the same as in the other two branches of the service. The rendezvous is at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis. The number of men enlisted averages about the same as for infantry and artillery.

For the navy there are two recruiting stations in this city. At both places are enlisted—seamen, $21.50 per month; ordinary seamen, $17.50 per month; landsmen, $15.50 per month; firemen, $31.50 per month, and ordinary firemen, $26.50 per month. As in the army so in the navy, extraordinary care is taken to secure the best available men. If they have been to sea before, they are examined as to their capacity, and if ever been in the navy he must produce his discharge. Men with trades that can be utilized on shipboard are always shipped, if otherwise they meet the requirements. Again, as far as possible, men are often taken with a view to their filling the duties of petty officers. Iron workers are always useful in the navy. The age, weight, height, thorax, vision and state of health prior to enlistment are carefully noted. The enlistment is for three years. From eighty to ninety per cent. of the enlistments are foreigners, mainly Germans, Swedes, Norwegians and English, though all have to know enough of the English language to understand an order. Over one-half of the applicants at the naval rendezvous are rejected by the captain and about forty per cent. of the remainder are rejected by the surgeon.

No advance wages are given now, though in the spring, when vessels are being fitted out for service and it becomes necessary to secure men at once, two months' pay is given, though the practice is not one that is generally approved of by the department. A gentleman well posted upon the subject of shipping men for the navy said: "When men are needed we must have them and this advance is then given. You see, they get in the hands of sailor boarding-housekeepers, run up a bill and then they are brought to the rendezvous by them. The man is asked now much money he owes, and, for instance, if he says $30, it is paid to the boarding-housekeeper on board the receiving ship, in the presence of the sailor. Should the latter when on board deny that he owes that much, or plead that he signed the note under duress, the enlistment is at once canceled and the man dismissed."

The men are furnished with a supply of good clothing, for which they have to pay. The original outfit generally costs about $43, but is not so heavy the succeeding years. They remain on the receiving ship until drafted into other vessels. Good men are given every encouragement to re-enlist. If they do this within three months after discharge they are paid regular wages for the time they may have been on shore and one dollar extra per month for every re-enlistment.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Phosphorescent Phenomena on the New England Coast.

On the New England coast, says a writer in *Harper*, these displays of phosphorescent phenomena are particularly noticeable, and the castellated rocks are frequently bathed with their splendors. When

> "The day is done, and the darkness
> Falls from the wings of night,"

the phantoms of this world of light spring into existence, changing the bosom of the ocean to a scene of weird revelry. Every drop of water seems a gleam of light, and the grim kelps and sea-weeds depending from the rocks drip with liquid fire. Ahead of our boat waves of light appear; beneath the surface moon and stars move here and there, revolving and rising in graceful curves with gentle undulation; while swift flashes, coming from the gloom beyond, dart across the field, leaving a brilliant nebulus train behind. The scene, as the waves break upon the rocks, is one of dazzling splendor. At Spouting Horn, Nahant, the water, forced through a natural crevice in the overhanging crag, is thrown high in air, for a moment hangs suspended, a luminous mist then settles upon the grim battlements, bathing them in a warm, lambent light that winds its way in gleaming rivulets to the sea.

But what are those mystic shapes? In answer we dip the scoop-net into the water; the wish of Midas is here nigh-well fulfilled. The meshes become a shining web of golden fabric, and entangled in them are myriads of gleaming living creatures, the veritable lamps of the sea. They are medusæ—jelly fishes, if you will—too common to be described; unsightly objects when stranded upon the shore, but at night possessed of a loveliness peculiarly their own. Large forms of aurelia and cyanea move along surrounded by a halo of golden-greenish light. The cyanea is a giant of its kind, a fiery comet sweeping in and out among the lesser mimic constellations. One of these large jellies was observed near Nantucket from the mast of a vessel moving lazily along, its disk encircled by a halo twenty feet in diameter, while the train of gleaming tentacles stretched away 200 feet or more. Mrs. Agassiz measured one whose disk was seven feet across, with tentacles over 112 feet in length. In the daytime the great semi-transparent disk, with its flexible lobed margin, is a dark, reddish-brown color, while the tentacles, bristling with lasso cells and spiral darts, are yellow, purple, brown or pink. While the cyaneas tint the sea with a greenish light, the little dysmorphosa, that at times appears in vast numbers where currents meet around rocky points, illumines it with a light of deep aurelian hue. On successive nights we may find as many different varieties changing the water to white and yellow tints. The shapely zygodactylæ wander about like *ignes-fatui;* the idylia gleams with ever-changing hues; pleurobrachiæ flit about, their fringed tentacles glistening with red, green, yellow and purple rays; the golden melicerta and resplendent forms of coeyne, tima, clytia, eucope, and a host of others, add to the glory of the scene. The pleurobrachia and its relatives, from the peculiar external character of their locomotive appendages, are among the most beautiful of all marine light-givers. The beroes are perhaps the most familiar, assuming many forms, sometimes spherical, oval and oblong.

> "Shaped as bard's fancy shapes the small balloon,
> To bear some sylph or fay beyond the moon.
> From all her bands see lurid fringes play,
> That glance and sparkle in the solar ray
> With iridescent hues. Now round and round
> She whirls and twirls; now mounts, then sinks profound."

Clear as crystal, they move through the water by means of their lace-like hyaline fins, that glitter with hues of vivid iridescence. So numerous are these and other light-givers in the Northern seas that the olive-green tint of the water is due to them even in the daytime. Mr. Scoresby, finding sixty-four of them in a cubic inch of water, summed up the amusing calculation that if eighty thousand persons had commenced at the beginning of the world (he refers to popular, not geological reckoning) to count, they would barely at the present time have completed the enumeration of a single species found in a cubic mile.—*Harper's Magazine.*

What the Mattress Contained.

A Paris paper tells a story of an eccentric man who put a clause in his will that the funeral should take place at 6 o'clock in the morning, and that his property, an old mattress, should be left to those who followed the hearse to the graveyard. As there was nothing in the will to attract many mourners, the funeral procession was limited to the driver of the hearse and a young neighbor of the deceased. He got the mattress and found in it $40,000.

Great Britain and the United States are reported to consume one-third of the world's production of sugar. Great Britain consumes seventy-four pounds per capita and the United States forty-two pounds per capita. Germany consumes nineteen pounds per capita and Russia only seven pounds per capita; ninety per cent. of the sugar used in the United States is imported from abroad, and forms one-seventh of all our imports.